

like his return to start with, in order that he might have given up his intention of returning.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Circulation,
120 copies.

(Dhar) of the 1st April, referring to the rumour that Mahārāja Dalip Singh will have to reside at Ootacamund and will not be allowed to enter the Panjāb, is surprised that the British Government has not taken any steps to remove the Mahārāja, though

SELECTIONS

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTĀNĀ.

Received up to 6th April, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd April, advertising to Mahārāja Dalip Singh's contemplated return to this country, remarks that the Mahārāja desires to return, because his pension is insufficient for his expenses in England. When the ex-King of Oudh is paid twelve lakhs and Theebaw will get six lakhs, there seems to be no good reason why Dalip Singh, the son of the Lion of the Panjāb, should be allowed only two and a half lakhs. The Panjāb is not smaller than Oudh or Burma. The Mahārāja deserves special indulgence, inasmuch as he had no connection with the events that led to the annexation of the Panjāb and was even a minor at the time. Under these circumstances Government should reconsider his case and increase his pension. Referring to the rumour that on his arrival in this country he will be placed under the orders of the Supreme Government and located at Ootacamund, the *Shafiq* remarks that he should have been informed of these restrictions, which clearly show that Government does not

Circulation,
400 copies.

Circulation,
120 copies.

like his return, to start with, in order that he might have given up his intention of returning.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The Vritta Dhārā (Dhār), of the 1st April, referring to the rumour that Mahārāja Dalip Singh will have to reside at Ootacamund and will not be allowed to enter the Panjáb, is surprised that the British Government distrusts the Mahārāja, though he has lived nearly forty years in England, has married an English lady by whom he has children, and has become a Christian. The restriction is sure to be felt keenly by him.

The same.

Circulation,
284 copies.

The Aligarh Institute Gazette, of the 30th March, in an article headed National Enthusiasm, gives an account of the public meeting held at Jhinkargacha, Jessore, on the 20th March, under the leadership of graduates in opposition to the Patwāris and Chāukidars Bill, which is before the Bengal Legislative Council, and remarks that Anglo-Indian newspapers say that the attendance was only 5,000 and represent the meeting as a failure. The *Gazette* thinks that the meeting marks an epoch in the history of this country, and that it is a mistake to underrate it. Such political demonstrations, being an indication of the development of national feeling, are a hopeful sign of the times; and what is still more gratifying is, that they are always characterized by loyalty.

Popular meeting held at Jhinkargacha to protest against the Patwāris and Chāukidars Bill of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The Āśād (Lucknow), of the 30th March, says that the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh delivered judgment in the important Balrāmpur case on the 27th idem. The boy adopted by the elder Mahārāni has been declared to be the legal heir, and the management of the estate will rest with her. But the younger Mahārāni will equally share the profits till the heir is of age, and is also entitled to means

Judicial Commissioner's decision in the Balrāmpur case.

Judicial Commissioner of Oudh delivered judgment in the important Balrāmpur case on the 27th idem.

profits. In case the estate is made over to the Court of Wards, the senior Mahārāni will receive Rs. 30,000 and the junior one Rs. 25,000 a year as subsistence allowance. Apart from its justness or unjustness, the decision will not settle the dispute but will lead to new quarrels. The elder Mahārāni, being in charge of the management of the estate, will be liable to much expense from which the younger one will be exempt. Moreover, the determination and payment of mesne profits are sure to prove a fruitful source of misunderstanding between the two widows. Since Dr. Duttoit ordered the senior Mahārāni to pay Rs. 40,000 to the junior one during the course of the trial, contrary to law, his decision was expected to be unsatisfactory. His decision in the case under review will remind the public of his decision in the Mahdona case.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th March, says that Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra had the best claim to the Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court, but he has been superseded by Sir Comer Petheram, otherwise the latter is a gain to Bengal and a loss to these provinces. Again, Mr. Justice Straight has not been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Allahabad High Court, but a new man will be sent from England. This prevents the elevation of Mr. Mahmud to that Court. This is the way in which native officials are debarred from promotion. Lord Dufferin's policy is naturally viewed with feelings of regret and disappointment by the native community.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The same paper referring to Lord Cranbrook's proposals for the reduction of salaries of European officers and the revision of furlough rules, remarks that this country ought to be very thankful to his lordship for his just proposals. Native newspapers have long been urging these economical measures in

Circulation,
275 copies.

vain. European officers, whose incomes the measures are calculated to reduce, only charge the newspapers with disloyalty and impertinence instead of listening to them.

Circulation,
975 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 3rd April, in a commented article, says that Extra-Assistant Commissioners in the Panjab are called Rae Bahadur or Khan Bahadur, and that the same titles are applied to the members of the Native Civil Service. The writer is of opinion that the latter should be addressed by a higher title, such as Sir Bahadur.

Titles applied to Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Native Civilian.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Naiyer-i-Asam* (Moradabad), of the 29th March, is of opinion that Government should abolish the income-tax, which is generally viewed with disfavour, but increase the duty on liquor and intoxicating drugs and also introduce an arms tax. There are many people who are very desirous of carrying arms. They would readily pay a tax if they were allowed to keep arms.

Suggested introduction of an arms tax.

Circulation,
975 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 2nd April, regrets to say that the reorganization of civil administration in the Panjab has not much improved matters, and that the Subordinate, the District and the Divisional Judges are still too hard worked. The Divisional Judges are so much occupied with judicial work that they have no time to devote to the supervision of lower courts. The only way to reduce work in courts is by reviving the old panchait system, which was in vogue in Sir Robert Montgomery's time. The panches or arbitrators should be nominated by the plaintiff and the defendant themselves, and the arbitration awards should be liable to revision by regular courts.

Suggested revival of the panchait system.

Circulation,
280 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shah-i-Quds* (Delhi), of the 1st April, writing from Jhansi, says that it is rumoured that in some parganas the municipal administration

Rumoured abolition of municipal administration in some parganas, Panjab.

will be displaced by the chankidari system, on the ground that the former has proved injurious to trade. But the octroi duty really falls on consumers and not on traders, and therefore it is a mistake to suppose that it injures trade. The chankidari tax, being a direct tax, will press heavily on poorer persons, and its assessment and collection will be attended with great difficulty. The chankidari tax will not yield the same amount of income as the octroi duty, and therefore chankidars will have to be reduced, and local public institutions such as schools, dispensaries, &c., which receive aid from municipal funds, will also suffer. Hence the writer is of opinion that the municipal administration should be maintained.

A correspondent of the *Rasly-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd April, referring to the late Middle School Examination held in the Panjāb in March, complains that the questions which were set for the second time in translation, arithmetic, algebra and Persian, owing to alleged examination frauds, were badly printed, and that the candidates were consequently unable to make out some words. In the arithmetic and algebra papers the English word "of" was used instead of the vernacular term "ka" in complex fractions, and the result was that those boys who did not know English could not understand the questions. Hence the writer urges that the Registrar to the Panjāb University should bring these things to the notice of Examiners, in order that they may make allowance for misprints and errors in giving marks.

Circulation,
400 copies.

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The *Waqiyat-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 29th March, says that it appears from newspapers that the late Chief Justice of these provinces was of opinion that any person who might be insulted in a court of justice by the presiding officer could prosecute the latter without obtaining permission from the Local Government, and ask legal practitioners and other people who have

Circulation,
250 copies.

Behaviour of officers in
court.

occasion to deal with officers not to pocket insults by the latter. The misfortune is that mukhtars, who generally belong to the lower classes of the community, have no sense of self-respect and quietly submit to every kind of ill-treatment.

Circulation,
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, says that on the 15th March a public meeting was held at Kheri to bid farewell to Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Khān, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Oudh. Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the eve of his departure to Sitapur. Saiyid Raza Husain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, first delivered a short suitable speech, and then Saiyid Abid Husain, second teacher in the zila school, read out an address in which the Maulvi was praised for his courtesy, benevolence, justice and impartiality. A suitable reply was given by the Maulvi.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Praydg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 31st March, advertizing to the late Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination held on the 22nd idem and following days, observes that it was believed that the questions in some subjects had leaked out, and therefore the candidates were again examined in those subjects. Those private candidates who expect to get tahsildarships or Deputy Collectorships as soon as they obtain the middle class examination certificate, must be chiefly concerned in these frauds. Hence their papers should be examined very carefully.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th March, says that Lord Dufferin deserves the gratitude of the whole Muhammadan community for his readiness to afford all possible facilities to Indian pilgrims to Mecca. His lordship now desires to prevent the inconvenience to which the pilgrims are exposed at the Bombay harbour in embarking or disembarking if there happens to be a storm blowing at the time.

A correspondent of the *Asd* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, regrets to say that the condition of native widows is most miserable.

Circulation,
182 copies.

All their happiness and pleasures vanish with the death of their husbands. In some classes they are not even fed and clothed properly. Surely nothing could be more cruel than this. Many widows lead immoral lives, and procure abortions when they become pregnant: some even become professional prostitutes. Natives tolerate such scandals but do not allow them to marry! The non-interference of Government, too, is absurd. It refrains from intervening on behalf of widows, on the ground that compulsory widowhood is a religious institution, but it allowed no such scruple to stand in its way in putting a stop to the customs of *satti*, infanticide, and others which were equally based on religious belief. The custom of *satti* was really not so cruel as compulsory widowhood. All was over in a few short minutes with the woman who burnt herself to death on the funeral pyre of her dead husband; but under the latter institution widows have to endure lifelong miseries. The Countess of Dufferin has been pleased to establish a fund in order to provide female medical aid to native women, while Lord Dufferin, in reply to the address presented him at Madras by Sir T. Madho Rao on behalf of widows, declined to interfere.

The *Asd* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, says that when a European soldier lately desired to enter a circus in the Mayo College premises, the police constable at the door tried to prevent him, probably because he had not paid for admission. On this the soldier at once fired his pistols thrice at the constable. One bullet struck and wounded the latter, who was removed to the hospital. When even ordinary European soldiers are animated with such pride of race, the treatment which natives receive from Europeans may be easily imagined. There are Anglo-Indians who say that their countrymen lead a quiet life in this country and treat natives with kindness. The unfortunate incident in question commends

Circulation,
182 copies.

A police constable wounded by a European soldier at Ajmere

itself to their consideration. The truth is, that an Anglo-Indian does not value the life of a native more than that of a street dog.

Circulation,
335 copies.

The Delhi Punch (Lahore), of the 31st March, publishes a picture in which an Englishman is represented as conducting a camel which is heavily laden. The Englishman is called Government, the camel English policy, and the load on the animal's back Indian treasures.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The Nasim-i-Agra, of the 30th March, after giving the substance of the statement of objects and reasons appended to the North-Western Provinces Rent and Revenue Acts. **Western Provinces Rent Act Amendment Bill**, observes that the stoppage of applications for revision which cultivators are at present able to make at a small cost, will press severely on them. On the other hand, the measure will not check litigation as is desired. The increase of litigation is due to the increase of laws and also to the circumstance that lands formerly owned by single individuals now belong to a number of co-proprietors. As it is, litigation is ruinous. If Commissioners only receive appeals on an *ad volorem* stamp, poorer tenants will not be able to seek a remedy in many cases and will have quietly to put up with the high-handedness of landlords. The restriction imposed on the institution of a second appeal is unjust. A second appeal should be freely allowed in every case. No doubt a very small proportion of applications for revision are successful, but Commissioners themselves are to blame for this, because most of them do not devote that amount of attention to these applications which they should. Cultivators have already to pay a number of taxes and cesses to Government and are subjected to much extortion by official underlings, and therefore Government is not well-advised in imposing a new burden on them in connection with litigation. The provision made in the North-Western Provinces Land

Revenue Act Amendment Bill for the appointment of Additional Commissioners is quite unnecessary. When even Commissionerships are generally considered to be superfluous and are recommended to be abolished, Additional Commissionerships will be considered to be still more superfluous. There was no necessity to empower the Local Government to appoint Additional Commissioners, especially when the Bill to amend Act XII of 1881 gives power to Commissioners to transfer appeals from their own files to Collectors for disposal. The *Nasim* draws the attention of Government to the following matters in connection with the Rent Act:—(1) A suit for arrears of rent against an heir to a cultivator or by an heir to a landlord has to be filed in a civil court until the party's name is entered in the revenue register, and a civil court decree is not enforced under section 35 of the Rent Act; (2) when a tenant has been ejected under section 35, a sub-tenant cannot be sued for the assessment of rent under clause 1, section 95, or for arrears of rent in a revenue court; (3) there is no clear provision in the law for the execution of a decree against a tenant ejected under section 35; some officers execute the decree against his property and person, while others do not; (4) as regards revenue-paying land on which a house is situated, Government can realize the revenue from the landlord through the revenue court, but the landlord has to seek the aid of the civil court to realize the rent from a tenant; (5) there are no provisions in the Act to regulate dealings with sub-tenants; the landlord cannot realize rent from them through the revenue court, and as their names are entered in the *tip* (a hand-note), he finds it difficult to eject them; (6) a tenant can apply under section 42 of the Rent Act, but there is nothing in the section to show that the landlord can also apply, although in a ruling of the Allahabad High Court the term tenant was held to include landlord; (7) when the occupancy right of a tenant is transferred to the mortgagee, and the latter is registered as a sub-tenant, the landlord has to encounter the same difficulties which were referred to in para. 5 above; (8) the law is silent about the acquisition of occupancy rights

by a farmer (thekadar), and the decisions of courts on the point are conflicting; (9) co-farmers have to refer their mutual disputes about the division or payment of their profits to civil courts; (10) when a landlord has to pay an arrear of revenue due from a co-sharer under Act XIX of 1873, limitation runs against the former from the date on which the arrear fell due and not from the date on which he paid the arrear on behalf of the defaulter; this is unjust. On the contrary, landlords, who have to make payments to Government on behalf of their co-sharers, should be afforded facilities in realizing their money from the defaulters.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
192 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, praises the Nizam for the establishment of a cotton spinning and weaving mill at Gulburga, and asks other princes to follow His Highness' example. They should establish a joint-stock company with a large capital, and first open iron-works and machine shops.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shaft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd April, says that when he was travelling on the Rewari-Firozpur Railway on the 17th March in the afternoon, a fellow passenger, to satisfy an urgent call of nature, was obliged to open the door and jump down as best he could. He was not hurt, and was again able to catch the train at Faridkot. This incident clearly shows the necessity for providing privies in third class carriages.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 31st March, urges that respectable Prayagwals should be allowed to go to the railway station to receive Hindu pilgrims. There are instances in which officials of Native States, who

went to Allahabad as pilgrims, were waylaid and cheated by professional gamblers there.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd April, is glad to say that the attendance at the Chiragan fair, Lahore. Chiragan fair, Lahore. was unusually large, and that the fountains, which played on the occasion this year, were a great attraction. But the *Shafiq* regrets the absence of Hindus. For some years past Hindus have held a separate fair on the day of the Chiragan fair, but hitherto the latter fair was also visited by some of them; this year, however, they were conspicuous by their entire absence. This ill-feeling cannot be too deeply regretted, as it is sure to be attended by evil consequences to both the classes.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 30th March, is glad to say that the local authorities at Moradabad. Exhibition held at Moradabad. have decided to hold an exhibition in April with a view to encourage local industries.

Circulation,
240 copies.

It appears from the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 30th March, that four Muhammadan students going to England, Four Muhammadan students going to England, students of the Aligarh College will shortly go to England to complete their education there. The names of the students are given by the *Gazette*.

Circulation,
284 copies.

The same paper highly praises an Urdu pamphlet published by Munshi Muhammad Mahfuz Ali, manager of the Singahi estate, Kheri. An Urdu pamphlet on Russian and British rule. The book first gives an account of the tyranny and oppression prevalent in Russia, and then describes the advantages of British rule in this country. The author has also pointed out the shortcomings of British rule, and this part highly merits the consideration of Government.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asfah-i-Akmalab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	... Ayé Singh	1885. Mar. 29th	1886. 3rd. Apl.	203 copies.
2	<i>Asfah-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	... Barkat Ali	... Apl. 3rd	... 4th	500 "
3	<i>Asfah-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	... Diván Bátis Singh	... Mar. 31st & Apl. 2nd.	... 3rd & 5th.	"
4	<i>Asr-i-Akbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Shuja-ul-Hasan	... 28th	Mar. 31st	250 "
5	<i>Asau-i-Akbar</i>	... Moradshad	Ditto	Ditto	... Dilwar Ali	... 24th	Apl. 4th	150 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Mukund Ram	... 31st & Apl. 3rd.	... 3rd & 6th.	2,500 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-Chundar</i>	... Chundar	Ditto	Weekly	... Rajab Ali Khan	... 30th	Mar. 31st	400 "
8	<i>Almalu-i-Akbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Fakhr-ul-din	... Apl. 2nd	Apl. 4th.	
9	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Bi-monthly	... Rahmatu-llah	... 1st	... 1st.	
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	... Gulab Rai	... Mar. 30th & Apl. 3rd.	... 1st & 5th.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	<i>Almas Akbar</i>	... Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	... Sadat Nand Hussain	... 29th	1st	106 copies.
12	<i>Amjad-i-Akbar</i>	... Badam	Urdu	Ditto	... Ali Amjad Hussain	... 28th	" "	250 "
13	<i>Amad Kadambini</i>	... Mirapur	Hindi	Monthly	... Badri Narayan	... For January & February.	" "	500 "
14	<i>Amam-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	... Chander Lal	... Mar. 27th	3rd	150 "
15	<i>Arya Patria</i>	... Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	... Secretary to the Arya Samaj.	... For March	4th	426 "

16	Ashraf-ul-Akbar	Delhi	...	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	...	1st	...	...	5th	...	102	"
17	Asad	Lucknow	...	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	...	30th	...	...	31st	...	182	"
18	Bahar-i-Hind	Agra	...	Ditto	Ditto	Momin Husain	...	27th	...	...	31st & Apl.	...	100	"
19	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	...	1st.	...	...	6th.	...	100	"
20	Bharat Jwan	Banaras	...	Hindi	Ditto	Ram Krishn Varma	...	29th	...	...	1st	...	1,750	"
21	Dabaka-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	...	Urdú	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	...	27th	...	...	31st	...	250	"
22	Dabaka-i-Sikandar	Bampur	...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	...	29th	...	...	1st	...	500	"
23	Dabir-i-Mulk	Bhupal	...	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	...	1st	...	...	5th	...	313	"
24	Dabir-i-Hind	Multan	...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Pandit Raj Nath	...	31st	...	...	3rd	...	150	"
25	Dabir-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Ditto	Weekly	Fazal-din	...	"	...	...	5th	...	335	"
26	Dabir-i-Hind	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Rajab Ali	...	"	...	...	3rd	...	500	"
27	Dabir-i-Hind	Kaporthala	...	Ditto	Weekly	Bawa Arjun Singh	...	27th	...	...	3rd	...	335	"
28	Dabir-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Ditto	Ditto	Maharaj Kishan	...	3rd	...	...	5th	...	300	"
29	Dabir-i-Hind	Allahabad	...	Ditto	Ditto	Sadarn-din	...	4th	...	...	6th	...	338	"
30	Dabir-i-Hind	Kalankar	...	Hindi	Daily	Raja Rampal Singh	...	30th	...	...	31st to Apl.	...	260	"
31	Dabir-i-Hind	Meerut	...	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	...	2nd	...	...	5th	...	162	"
32	Dabir-i-Hind	Farrukhna	...	Hindi	Monthly	Jiya Lal	...	For Jan.,	...	...	1st & 2nd,	...	132	"
33	Dabir-i-Hind	Jaipur	...	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	31st & Apl.	...	...	2nd & 6th,	...	90	"
34	Dabir-i-Hind	Meerut	...	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	...	1st.	...	...	6th	...	150	"
35	Dabir-i-Hind	Meerut	...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	...	4th	...	...	5th	...	265	"
36	Dabir-i-Hind	Kanauj	...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bhagat Khan	...	1st	...	...	2nd	...	560 copies (in-	"
37	Dabir-i-Hind	Lucknow	...	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	...	29th	...	...	31st	...	cluding 244	"
38	Dabir-i-Hind	Banaras	...	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar	...	2nd	...	...	5th	...	copies taken	"
39	Dabir-i-Hind	Ditto	...	Hindi	Ditto	M.A.	...	29th	...	...	"	...	by Govern-	"
40	Dabir-i-Hind	Ditto	...	Hindi	Ditto	Chittamani Rao	...	29th	...	...	"	...	ment).	"
41	Dabir-i-Hind	Ditto	...	Hindi	Ditto	Chittamani Rao	...	29th	...	...	"	...	350 copies.	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	Khaire Khush-i-Aham,	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Hasan	1886. Apl. 1st and 4th...	1886. 3rd & 5th,	200 copies.
41	Khair Khush-i-Am	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	Ballé Ram	Mar. 31st	2nd.	175
42	Khair Khush-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Naryan	Apl. 1st	4th	"
43	Khair Khush-i-Kash-	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Sálig Ram	"	"	"
44	mir. Khush-i-Pan-	Gujranwála	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	"	6th	400
45	Khair Khush-i-Afgh	Peshawar	Ditto	Ditto	Masbar Ahsan Khan,	Mar. 28th	1st	200
46	Kob-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harunth Rai	" 30th, Apl.	2nd, 4th & 6th.	450
47	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindl-Urdú	Weekly	Gebardhar Dás	Mar. 29th	2nd	90
48	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 30th	1st	208
49	Malla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	" 27th	31st	50
50	Mih-i-Darakhshat	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Kasrat Ali	Apl. 1st	Mar. 3rd	100
51	Mih-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ullah	Mar. 29th	2nd	240
52	Miratu-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Naryan	For February & March.	6th	350
53	Mitra Vides	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	Mar. 29th	1st	400
54	Muzil-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	Apl. 1st	2nd	100
55	Muzil-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Amir Singh	" 2nd	5th.	"
56	Mulki Nanchar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Jawad Ali Shah	" 27th	3rd.	700
57	Mulki Shikah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fazal-din	Mar. 29th	2nd	50
58	Mulla Dargah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 30th	4th	"
59	Musafiq Gaido	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Alijan	"	"	"

60	Naiyar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Amjad Ali	...	29th	...	1st	...	200
61	Najmu-l-Akbar	...	Etdwah	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Ruh-ul-lah Khan	...	28th	...	31st & 1st	...	275
62	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Jamna Das	...	30th	...	1st	...	325
63	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Shiva Narayan	...	28th	...	2nd	...	95
64	Nasim-i-Bihar	...	Badam	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imtiyas Ahmad	...	31st	...	4th	...	175
65	Nasim-i-Mulk	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fahim-ul-din	...	1st	...	3rd	...	100
66	Nar Afshan	...	Ludhiana	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. O. B. Newton	...	28th	...	31st & 1st	...	755
67	Nar-i-Abad	...	Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	...	Mar. 5th.	...	6th.	...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
68	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	1st	...	3rd	...	200 copies.
69	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Harda	...	M s r t h i	...	Ditto	...	Balandra Bhaskar	...	Mar. 31st	...	2nd	...	415
70	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	31st to 6th.	...	31st & 1st	...	733 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
71	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajid Hussain	...	1st	...	2nd	...	375 copies.
72	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shams-ul-din	...	31st	...	5th & 6th.	...	275
73	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firoz-ul-din	...	31st	...	4th	...	80
74	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Rahman	...	31st	...	1st	...	295
75	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Din Muhammad	...	30th	...	31st	...	600
76	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Patna	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	31st	...	31st	...	375 copies.
77	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	28th	...	31st	...	275
78	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Baksh	...	3rd	...	4th	...	125
79	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Jullundur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	1st	...	6th	...	400
80	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	...	3rd	...	3rd	...	400
81	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Hussain	...	5th	...	1st	...	400
82	Nasim-i-Akbar	...	Banars	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Khadim Ali	...	Mar. 30th, 3rd.	...	4th, & 5th.	...	550

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
83	Rajpootana Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	1886.	1886.	315 copies.
84	Rajn Prakash	Ratlam	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	Mar. 29th " 18th & 25th.	Mar. 31st Apl. 2nd	150 "
85	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	Apl. 4th	" 5th.	"
86	Roznah	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	Mar. 30th, 31st, Apl. 3rd & 5th.	Mar. 31st, Apl. 1st, 4th & 5th.	600 "
87	Sadique-i-Akbar	Bahawalpur,	Ditto	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	Apl. 1st	Apl. 4th	264 "
88	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Das	Mar. 31st	" 1st	400 "
89	Sakfa-i-Qadus	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	Apl. 1st	" 3rd	280 "
90	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banahi Dhar	Mar. 29th	" 2nd	216 "
91	Sarv-i-Benares	Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Wali Muhammad	Apl. 1st	" 5th	600 "
92	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	3rd	" 6th	400 "
93	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	1st	" 5th	103 "
94	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Kishan Prasad	"	" 3rd	300 "
95	Shula-i-Tir	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim,	Mar. 30th	" 1st	175 "
96	Sirga-i-Akbar	Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	" 29th	" 1st	400 "
97	Sudook Sindhu	Khandwa	M a r a t h i.	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 31st	" 4th	210 "
98	Sur-i-Qaisar	Rampur	Hindi.	Ditto	Muhammad Rasid	Apl. 1st	"	125 "
99	Tamara	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Puran Chand	"	" 2nd	150 "
100	Tarika-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	" 31st	" 5th	260 "
101	Yash-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	" 23th & Apl. 4th.	Mar. 31st & Apl. 6th.	200 "

102	<i>Vatiru-l-Mulk</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Ghulām Muhammad,	...	30th & Apl. 2nd & 5th.	
103	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyān Chand	...	2nd.	975
104	<i>Pril Dārd</i>	...	Dhār	...	Marāthī	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhāskar	...	29th to Apl.	120
105	<i>Waqiya-i-Alem</i>	...	Ghāsiṃpur	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Sirājū-l-dīn Ahmad,	...	3rd.	250
									Apl. 1st	...	1st to 6th ...	
									Mar. 29th	...	4th	
										...	3rd	

ALLAHABAD;

The 12th April, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

КНИЖКА ЗАПИСИ О РАБОТѢ НАСТАВНИКОВЪ

Содѣржаща: 1. Работы наставниковъ. 2. Работы учащихся.

УЧЕНИКИ		НАСТАВНИКИ		РАБОТЫ НАСТАВНИКОВЪ		РАБОТЫ УЧАЩИХСЯ	
Имя	Фамилия	Имя	Фамилия	Дни работы	Часы работы	Дни работы	Часы работы
Иван	Ивановъ	Иван	Ивановъ	1	1	1	1
Петръ	Петровъ	Петръ	Петровъ	2	2	2	2
Семён	Семёновъ	Семён	Семёновъ	3	3	3	3
Александръ	Александровъ	Александръ	Александровъ	4	4	4	4
Михаилъ	Михайловъ	Михаилъ	Михайловъ	5	5	5	5
Дмитрій	Дмитриевъ	Дмитрій	Дмитриевъ	6	6	6	6
Игорь	Игорьевъ	Игорь	Игорьевъ	7	7	7	7
Владимиръ	Владимировъ	Владимиръ	Владимировъ	8	8	8	8
Андрей	Андреевъ	Андрей	Андреевъ	9	9	9	9
Сергей	Сергеевъ	Сергей	Сергеевъ	10	10	10	10
Николай	Николаевъ	Николай	Николаевъ	11	11	11	11
Павелъ	Павловъ	Павелъ	Павловъ	12	12	12	12
Алексей	Алексеевъ	Алексей	Алексеевъ	13	13	13	13
Илья	Ильинъ	Илья	Ильинъ	14	14	14	14
Юрий	Юрьевъ	Юрий	Юрьевъ	15	15	15	15
Аркадий	Аркадьевъ	Аркадий	Аркадьевъ	16	16	16	16
Геннадій	Геннадьевъ	Геннадій	Геннадьевъ	17	17	17	17
Виталий	Виталиевъ	Виталий	Виталиевъ	18	18	18	18
Константинъ	Константиновъ	Константинъ	Константиновъ	19	19	19	19
Василій	Васильевъ	Василій	Васильевъ	20	20	20	20
Авксентій	Авксентьевъ	Авксентій	Авксентьевъ	21	21	21	21
Аполлосъ	Аполлоновъ	Аполлосъ	Аполлоновъ	22	22	22	22
Максимъ	Максимовъ	Максимъ	Максимовъ	23	23	23	23
Эрастъ	Эрастовъ	Эрастъ	Эрастовъ	24	24	24	24
Авдольфъ	Авдольфовъ	Авдольфъ	Авдольфовъ	25	25	25	25
Августъ	Августовъ	Августъ	Августовъ	26	26	26	26
Аврамъ	Аврамовъ	Аврамъ	Аврамовъ	27	27	27	27
Ахмедъ	Ахмедовъ	Ахмедъ	Ахмедовъ	28	28	28	28
Али	Алиевъ	Али	Алиевъ	29	29	29	29
Алишанъ	Алишановъ	Алишанъ	Алишановъ	30	30	30	30

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

Received up to 13th April, 1896.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Turkey and Greece ...	285
Mr. Dadabhai Naroji ...	285

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Balrampur case ...	286
Sir Alfred Lyall's shooting excursion in Mirzapur ...	287
Chief Justiceship of the Allahabad High Court ...	287
<i>Urdu Panjáb Government Gazette and the Panjáb Record</i> ...	287
Suspension of Indian Parliamentary Committee ...	288
Reduction of public expenditure ...	288
Panjáb University ...	289
Ditto ...	290
Ditto ...	290
Lord Dufferin and India ...	290
Government and India ...	290
Ditto ...	291
Assessment of the income-tax, Sialkot ...	291
Countess of Dufferin's Fund Meeting, Partábgarh ...	291
Holi at Lahore ...	291
Municipal Committee, Firospur ...	292
City Inspector of Police, Allahabad ...	292
Suggested appointment of a Shia Qázi at Moradabad ...	292
A large theft committed at Karyála, Chakwal, and the police ...	293

RAILWAY.

	Page.
Railway collision at Asafpur on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line	... 293

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Charge for grave-digging at Amritsar	...	...	294
Native ladies visited by Lady Dufferin at Calcutta	...	...	294
Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmáns	...	...	294